

NEW SERIES, NO. 9.

rich gentlemen are contriving to carry
the next five or ten years—God or

when it is to stop—is against these people. All the rest are pardoned, from the stain of rebellion and the stain of confiscation.

Now I came here I was in hopes, from I had seen of the manifestations of sentiment, that these States would accept restoration to the Union and so participate in our councils, and so we might have the aid and advantage of their experience. What would have been the result? After admitting them would then have asked the President and his amnesty, and to give back to them and their children their estates, so that we

to such sentiment as that. I ask Senators to consider the punishment the South has already felt. Ten thousand dollars of their property have been destroyed and sunk in this rebellion. They may say they deserve it for having incited the war. I say they deserve the consequence of engaging in an attempt to overthrow this Government, and they must bear it, and they ought to bear it. If the result is the infliction of punishment, have I not found them heavily enough when they have come to the extent of \$10,000,000.

not in a condition to support themselves, even if they were able and willing to work. The expense of supporting such

to them as State governments to take up their own poor and those within their borders.

It was not my intention to engage in discussion. I believed when I came that public sentiment was ripe for a reformation of the Union. I believed the efforts of Sherman and Grant, and other distinguished soldiers who had enforced the law, and the authority upon the battle-field, had secured a greater security than you could have in any shape in which you could have it.

may say that the result is humiliating to the South, that they are not prepared to hand that chastised them; but I think they will never make good of it. Sir, for one, I would trust that our gallant people—I hope gentlemen

consider it treason to call them so; with inferior numbers and inferior arms, made so stout and brave a complaint us, with all our strength, with all our money, and with all our vast resources. Like our gallant Generals, when battle is over I would extend to them courtesy of gentlemen and the humanity which I believe they are entitled. I have no other guarantee than that of which

portion of the people of the United States who have considered the subject wrong back in the Union curtailed of powers and privileges; nor do I believe the sober intelligence of this nation sees that we should send the officers of the Bureau into the Southern States to irritate and annoy the people there, by acting as advocates for the colored population, instituting suits for them, and trying little petty matters between them and the white population. All the suits to be instituted

that this bill are to be those in which the law shall be administered in favor of the blacks; and there is not a solitary provision in it relative to suits in cases where the blacks do wrong to the whites.

I hope that the provisions of this bill will be extended to the State of Kentucky. The whole subject has given us a great deal of trouble. It has given us some trouble to the Legislature to adapt ourselves to the new condition of things in which we live. I tell you, gentlemen, the State of Kentucky is right, and it will

ght on this subject. We intend
provide for the support of the helpless
within our borders. We want no
ference from the General Government
ch a matter. There is no necessity for
is not in the bond of the Union that
shall send your officers and agents to
ucky to judge between portions of her
ation. I ask you, gentlemen, to bring
question home to yourselves. I am
chance were ever to put the party to
I belong in power, we would not hold

...to your life and attempt to en-
sue a system of laws in your States.
The charter for action would be the Consti-
tution of the United States; and where that
leads us to go, we would not go.

Great many things have been done
in the last few years that I believe
has anything ever before seen in Ameri-
ca. The great demoralization that exists
throughout the country, both in public
and private life, has had its sanction and
sanctity in the acts of those high in power
influence. Do you expect that when

come together and fill office, and swear side by the Constitution, and then dis-
card its plain provisions, the mass of the
people will respect private rights and pay
no regard to the lives and property of
fellow-citizens? In my judgment, a
portion of the demoralization now ex-
isting in the country may be attributed to
this cause. My hope was that on the
restoration of peace we would come back
to the old principle of taking the Consti-
tution for our guide, restoring the courts
to the rights of action in them, setting the

to work with all their means and all industry and all their hopes, so that Africa should prosper as before, and so she should have the ability to meet the exigencies occasioned by the war. But, it would be in vain to indulge such a wish when I see, as I think I see, in this and its twin sister behind it, a provision, for restoring the local State governments, but for governing the people of the States without any regard whatever for the States themselves. Hencefore it has been considered that under the Constitution of

United States you could not take a foot of land in one of the States, even for a fort or arsenal, without the consent of the States; but by this bill you propose to oblige the States to become a landlord and renter of land to colored people. Do you think that that will tend to conciliate the affections of the people in the States? How much sooner, by this course of legislation, will you have a united country?

tion, we are not in a condition to solve the state of things now existing in the Southern States. Our relations with these countries are in a very unsettled condition. Our difficulties with England still remain unadjusted. Our relations with France are not settled. This Mexican question remains enveloped with difficulties. Whatever may be thought of the Monroe doctrine, we cannot but think that it was unkind on the part of the Emperor of France, while we were engaged in our domestic troubles, to im-

an army into Mexico and set up an imperator there right opposite to us; a man, according to the newspapers, is now dying by wholesale all the prisoners that we capture. I have ever believed, and still believe, that if we had settled the difficulties among ourselves, if we had adopted President's policy toward the Southern States and admitted them to participation in national councils, that very act of conciliation going forth from America, announcing all the nations of the earth that we were the people again, would have given us

...er guarantee of peace than we have
...y had. If a necessity should arise for
...lling forth the energies of the nation
...in in foreign war, I should be for sus-
...ining the national honor; but I cannot
...guise from myself the fact that we are
...t now in no condition to involve our-
...ives in further difficulties.

Mr. President, I had hoped that there was
...ifferent spirit among the representatives
...the people in relation to uniting together
...the States, including the so-called Con-
...hant's or rebellious States. I do not wish

say anything offensive, but the whole tenor of the remarks that have been made during this session toward the people of those States, including those who have been pardoned by the President, has not been the language of conciliation or of kindness. I was as strongly in favor of the suppression of the rebellion as any man, tried, as far as I had power, and as far as man of my age could try, to prevent the war, but when it came, I spoke the language of hope as to the result. I thought there was a reason in the tread of arms

that would bring the Union to safety. I regret that we are not nearer a Union, that are not nearer that spirit of conciliation which would make us one. No great people on the face of the earth has ever been conciliated or made friendly by such discussions as we have had here; it is impossible that they should be. I think the Government will be safe if we adopt the policy laid down by the President. I confess that we are astonished at the success he has met with in restoring the Southern States. He has done more in a few months than I expected.

I am sorry that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee has inserted in this bill a provision looking to the permanent establishment of this bureau. I am one of the

who believed that while the war was going on, while the States did not recognize the allegiance to the Union, something should be done for these people. It was done, and this bureau was created to look after the

at city on the 27th of December for Cor
ya, with their herds and other property
don Emilio will be glad to give to the
friends of the colonists any information
which they may desire. His letters should
be addressed to the office of the Freeman's
Journal in this city.—[N. Y. News.

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